

PAPERS READ.

DESCRIPTIONS OF NEW SPECIES OF AUSTRALIAN
COLEOPTERA.

BY ARTHUR M. LEA.

The species described below are all from New South Wales, the majority of them collected by myself.

S T A P H Y L I N I D Æ.

XANTHOLINUS OLLIFFI, n.sp.

Black, shining; elytra with a bronzy or purplish tint. Antennæ reddish-piceous, the first three joints shining, the last tinged with red at the apex; tibiae and tarsi reddish-piceous, palpi red. Scutellum greenish-black. Head, first three joints of antennæ, prothorax, elytra, femora and tibiæ with a few scattered blackish hairs; eight distal joints of antennæ densely pubescent; abdominal segments with long brownish hair, shortest above; tibiæ densely spinose and setaceous.

Head subquadrate; in ♀ as broad, in ♂ broader than prothorax, slightly emarginate, and with a row of rather coarse punctures at the base, several large punctures behind and at the sides of the eyes, (sometimes connected) the frontal sulci short and terminating in a shallow depression; the head is also extremely minutely punctate on the disk, sides and beneath; antennæ slightly longer than the head, the first three joints with a few punctures; 1st joint as long as 2nd-4th, 2nd not much shorter than 3rd, 4th-10th cylindrical and transverse. Prothorax about as long as head or elytra, at the base narrower than the elytra, considerably narrowed behind, minutely punctate like the head, the lateral margin with an irregular row of punctures, with some irregular punctures on each side in front; there is also on the disk, at a short distance obliquely from the anterior angles, a small puncture in the centre of

a shallow depression. Scutellum depressed, with three irregular rows of punctures. Elytra very minutely and shallowly punctate, each with three irregular rows of stronger punctures, the strongest touching the suture, the middle on the disk, and the third (which perhaps should be regarded as two), at the sides, base also irregularly punctate; abdomen beneath minutely punctate. Anterior coxae, sides of the femora, and the tibiae punctate. Length, 10-13, width $1\frac{3}{4}$ -2 mm.

Hab.—Tamworth.

Obtained during a flood in the Peel River. In two of my specimens there is a coppery tinge along the suture and rows of punctures on the elytra.

P A R N I D A E.

ELMIS V-FASCIATUS, n.sp.

Elongate, subdepressed, subshining. Black; antennæ, palpi, tarsi, trochantins, coxae and undersurface (except at sides) testaceous-red; sides tinged with piceous; femora dark reddish-brown, tibiae paler; prothorax narrowly margined at apex with red, the extreme sides brownish; scutellum dark red; elytra narrowly margined with red; with a number of elongate, pale-yellow markings, forming an irregular V, each elytron having five to seven, the 3rd from the suture being the longest, sometimes two or three are united at the shoulders; towards the apex also there is a somewhat triangular mark, very indistinctly connected with the 3rd and 4th stripes. Covered all over with extremely short pubescence. Head densely and minutely punctate; prothorax less densely and distinctly; elytra extremely minutely and obsoletely punctate, with striae distinct and strongly punctured at base, becoming feebler and less strongly punctured towards apex; middle of the pro-, meso-, and metasternum and basal abdominal segment strongly punctured, the sides minutely punctate.

Head longer than wide; antennæ slender, slightly passing prothorax. Prothorax longer than wide, much narrower in front than behind, base shallowly bisinuate; the disk with two transverse impressions, the anterior deep, commencing at the sides in

front, continuous across and slightly in front of the middle; the posterior impression shallow, feebly, or not at all connected with the anterior along the median line. Scutellum round, shallowly impressed in the middle. Tarsi longer than tibiæ. Length 3, width $1\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth.

E. 9-notatus, King, differs in being broader and more robust, differently marked and punctured, prothorax without discal impression, metasternum sharply sulcate, legs thicker, tarsi shorter than tibiæ, darker beneath, &c.

S C A R A B Æ I D Æ.

DIPHUCEPHALA LATICOLLIS, n.sp.

♂. Above bright coppery-red, viewed endways or from the sides with a greenish reflection; undersurface and legs brassy-green, legs with occasional bluish and coppery tints, tarsi greenish-black. Prothorax with sparse, extremely minute erect pubescence. Undersurface on the pro- and pygidium (except apex) and legs with rather long and not very dense whitish hairs.

Head densely punctate, punctures largest towards the base, clypeus deeply emarginate and reflexed; an indistinct impression between the eyes. Prothorax densely covered with small, round, shallow, punctate foveæ; dorsal channel shallow, irregular, widest at base; lateral impressions deep, feebly connected across the disk and terminating outwardly in a small, obtuse projection. Scutellum depressed, very minutely and densely punctate behind, highly polished in front. Elytra densely and rugosely punctate, punctures large, decreasing in size towards apex; 3rd and 5th interstices slightly elevated. Pygidium densely and very minutely punctate. Beneath minutely punctate, punctures almost concealed by the hairs. Legs long, minutely punctate; anterior tibiæ bidentate, the teeth small, red. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, width $2\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

♀. Differs in being duller, broader, legs shorter, less densely pilose, the clypeus flat and scarcely emarginate. Length $6\frac{1}{2}$, width $3\frac{1}{4}$ (vix) mm.

Hab.—Galston. (On flowering shrubs in a deep gully.)

The above species will come in Sir Wm. Macleay's Sec. ii., and the second division of Sub-sec. B. Of my five specimens, three males agree in having the eyes of a chestnut colour, while in the females they are black.

LIPARETRUS TUBERCULATUS, n.sp.

Smooth and shining. Head, prothorax, undersurface, and femora black; elytra, tibiae and tarsi dark reddish-brown; apical abdominal segment tinged with red. Undersurface of the head, pro-, meso-, and metasternum covered with long yellow hair, less densely on the legs, a few also on the abdominal segments, tarsi densely spinose.

Head densely and deeply punctate (except at the base where it is very shallowly punctate), clypeal suture not straight. Prothorax not so densely nor deeply punctate as the head, a shallow depression at the base, median line unmarked. Scutellum triangular, impunctate. Elytra with the punctures stronger than those of the prothorax, weakest on the disk, and with four geminate striæ; shoulders prominent. Pygidium punctate and carinated in the middle, propygidium large, punctate (except at the sides), and with a distinct rounded tubercle in the middle. Anterior tibiae tridentate, the 3rd from the apex very small. Length 6, width $3\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

This species evidently belongs to Sir Wm. Macleay's Sec. i, Sub-sec. 3, c. It may be readily distinguished from all others of the genus by the tubercle on the propygidium. I have but one specimen, given me by Mr. Kershaw, senr., of Melbourne, who thinks he obtained it near Newcastle.

BUPRESTIDÆ.

TRACHYS SOCIALIS, n.sp.

Short, subdepressed, the derm shining. Above brassy, with purplish reflections; undersurface, legs and antennæ bluish- or coppery-black. Upper surface with rather short, decumbent,

golden pubescence, becoming paler towards apex of elytra; on elytra the pubescence is in irregular fasciae; lower surface without pubescence. Head and prothorax minutely punctate; elytra rather densely and towards base coarsely punctate, the punctures in irregular rows; on the undersurface the marking is only distinctly visible when viewed sideways, consisting of numerous extremely shallow lanceolate impressions, in the centre of each of which is a small puncture.

Head depressed in the middle, median line feebly marked, a small fovea on each side close to apex of eyes. Prothorax widely transverse, much broader behind than in front, deeply and semi-circularly emarginate in front, anterior and posterior angles acute, sides depressed behind anterior angles. Scutellum small, elongate-triangular, base rounded, feebly impinging on prothorax, without punctures or pubescence, highly polished. Elytra nearly thrice as long as head and prothorax combined, with shallow irregular depressions, trisinuate at base, a narrow distinct costa on each elytron continuous from shoulder to apex. Apical abdominal segment narrowly margined. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$ -3, width $1\frac{1}{4}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Dalmorton.

Differs from *T. australis*, Macl., (which it otherwise closely resembles) in being larger and broader, darker and less hairy. I obtained numerous specimens on a vine (the leaves of which were perfectly riddled by them) in thick scrub on the banks of the Little River (a tributary of the Clarence).

EUCNEMIDÆ.

DROMŒOLUS NIGRICOLLIS, n.sp.

Elongate, subparallel, subopaque. Head, prothorax and undersurface black, prothorax narrowly margined with obscure red; scutellum either reddish-brown or black; elytra either dark or testaceous-red, becoming piceous towards apex; antennæ, tibiae and tarsi dark red, mandibles and femora reddish-piceous; apical segment of abdomen obscurely marked with red. Head and pro-

thorax with sparse, obscurely coloured pubescence, elytra with rather dense and very short yellowish pubescence, beneath the pubescence is longest and somewhat paler. Head (including 1st joint of antennæ) and prothorax covered with dense punctures, which under the microscope appear as shallow, minutely punctate, rounded pits, from the middle of each of which a small hair rises; scutellum densely punctate; elytra punctate-striate, interstices densely and shallowly punctate; beneath sharply, the abdominal segments shallowly punctate.

Head with a narrow, shining carina, commencing at the base, and ending in a shallow depression between the eyes; antennæ slightly passing intermediate coxae, 1st joint bent as long as 2nd-4th combined, 2nd short, more than half the length of 3rd, 3rd not as long as 4th-5th combined, these very short, transverse, the joints after the 5th gradually increasing in length and thickness, 11th not one and a half times as long as 10th. Prothorax longer than wide, slightly the widest near apex, apex rounded, base bisinuate, posterior angles produced and somewhat acute, median line distinct at base, becoming obliterated towards apex, base depressed and obscurely margined, the sides margined beneath, these with the prosternal margins appear as a right-angled triangle on each side, the right-angle of which almost touches the anterior coxae. Scutellum large, subquadrate, apex rounded. Elytra slightly narrower than prothorax at its widest, and not much more than twice as long, shoulders rounded. Metasternum with an impressed line almost its entire length. Abdominal segments straight, their apices at the side visible from above, causing the elytra to appear somewhat serrate; apical segment obtusely carinate at its extremity. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$, width $1-1\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston (A. M. Lea), Lane Cove (Macleay Museum).

This is a very variable species as regards size, scarcely two specimens being exactly the same; the colour of the scutellum and elytra is also subject to variation. I obtained numerous specimens at an old burnt log in rather thick scrub; the females were boring into the charcoal, and the males actively running about.

DROMÆOLUS THORACICUS, n.sp.

Elongate, subparallel, the derm shining. Reddish-brown, somewhat darker beneath; antennæ and legs slightly paler; muzzle and prosternal keel inclining to piceous. Covered all over with short testaceous pubescence, thinnest on prosternum. Head and prothorax densely punctate; elytra densely, minutely and shallowly punctate, and shallowly striate, the striae feeblest about suture, all running close to the apex before they unite; beneath densely, minutely and rather sharply punctate; punctures rather strong on prosternum, becoming feebler towards apex; femora very minutely punctate.

Head with a very shallow depression between the eyes: antennæ reaching intermediate coxæ, 1st joint somewhat curved, as long as 2nd-4th combined, 2nd, 4th and 5th very short, 3rd slightly longer than 4th-5th combined, the joints from the 4th gradually increasing in size, 11th not one and a half times as long as 10th. Prothorax longer than and nearly as deep as wide, apex rounded, base bisinuate, posterior angles produced and acute, flattened above, the sides appearing feebly concave; median line distinct at base, becoming feebler (in some specimens obliterated) towards apex; in most specimens a feeble depression on each side of the middle of the disk. Scutellum subquadrate, apex slightly the narrowest and appearing in some lights feebly emarginate. Elytra slightly narrower than prothorax at its widest, and nearly thrice as long, very gradually narrowing towards apex. Metasternum with an indistinct line down its middle. Length 8-10, width $1\frac{4}{5}$ - $2\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston (A. M. Lea); Lane Cove, Merimbula (Macleay Museum).

My nine specimens I obtained one sultry night during last December; one specimen is very small, measuring only 5 mm., and is rather narrower in proportion.

LYCAON (?) CONCOLOR, n.sp.

Elongate, slightly narrowing at both ends, subconvex, opaque above, feebly shining beneath. Brownish-red, legs somewhat

paler; eyes black; mandibles piceous. Sparingly and very minutely setose all over (densest on the legs). Rugosely and very densely punctate all over; on the upper surface the punctures are smallest on the elytra (which are also punctate-striate, the striae shallow, nine on each elytron); on the lower surface the punctures are strongest on prosternum, densest on apical abdominal segment.

Head flattened, with a very small carina in the middle; antennae with 1st joint scarcely as long as 2nd-4th combined, 2nd short, about as long but not as thick as 4th, 3rd almost as long as 4th-5th combined, the joints from the 4th gradually increasing in length, increasing in thickness to the 7th, then gradually diminishing. Prothorax widest behind, the width there greater than the length; base polished and trisinuate, the middle one the smallest, receiving base of scutellum; median line invisible at base, margined laterally, the margin feebly punctured; posterior angles produced, acute. Scutellum subquadrate, feebly carinate down the middle. Elytra nearly thrice as long as prothorax, not quite covering sides of abdomen; shoulders rounded. Metasternum with a feeble line down its middle. Length 10, width 3 (vix) mm.

Hab.—New South Wales.

My single specimen I probably captured about Sydney. The apical joint of each of its antennae is missing; those left slightly pass the base of the prothorax.

L. novus, Bonv. Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 3050.

Hab.—Sydney, Galston.

DYSCOLOCERUS BASALIS, n.sp.

Short, thick, hardly shining. Head, prothorax, scutellum and beneath black; basal half of elytra, tibiæ, tarsi, palpi and the first eight joints of antennæ red; apical half of elytra piceous; three apical joints of antennæ reddish-brown; femora brownish-black. Head in front and prothorax at base with a few short silky hairs; elytra with very short pubescence; undersurface densely clothed with a minute silky pubescence.

Head densely and minutely punctate; eyes small, shining; antennæ inserted considerably in front of the eyes, the joints as in *D. heros*, Blbn. Prothorax transverse, punctured like the head; median line faintly traceable, bisinuate and narrowly depressed at base, with the posterior angles produced and acute. Scutellum long, truncate at base and apex; the apex slightly the narrower. Elytra as wide as prothorax, almost parallel-sided to near the apex, minutely punctate all over, suture flat, ten moderately feeble striae, the 1st and 3rd uniting at one-third from the apex, 3rd and 6th closer to the apex, the others lateral and very feebly marked. Undersurface very minutely punctate. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$, width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston.

Possibly this is a small male of *D. heros*, Blackb.

D A S C I L L I D A E.

SCLEROCYPHON STRIATUS, n.sp.

♂. Oblong-oval, subconvex, the derm shining. Above obscure brownish-red, with irregular piceous markings; beneath piceous-brown; middle of the pro- and mesosternum, middle of base and apex of metasternum, base and apex of abdominal segments, apex of femora, tibiæ and palpi dark red, tarsi obscure testaceous. Covered all over (but densest on head, scutellum and lower surface) with very short ashen pubescence, longest above. Densely and extremely minutely punctate all over (including legs), the elytra transversely strigose.

Head short; antennæ slender, slightly passing intermediate legs, 1st joint pale, almost as long as 2nd-4th combined, 2nd very short, 3rd and 4th each twice as long as 2nd, the others gradually decreasing in length except 11th, which is almost as long as 9th-10th combined. Prothorax broadly transverse, widely emarginate in front, base feebly bisinuate, median line faintly traceable, prosternal process carinate. Scutellum large, in the centre of a shallow depression. Elytra with seven striae obliterated at base and apex. Second and third abdominal segments feebly carinate in the middle.

The female differs from the male in being larger, even more obscurely coloured, without abdominal carinæ, and with very short spurs to posterior tibiæ, the elytral striae less distinct. Length: ♂ $3\frac{1}{2}$ - $4\frac{1}{2}$, width $2\frac{1}{2}$; ♀ $5\frac{1}{2}$ and $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth.

The above species differs from *S. maculatus*, Blackb., in being much more elongate, less convex, coloured in a different style, the elytral striae more distinct, &c.

SCLEROCYPHON SERRATUS, n.sp.

(♀?) Short, subconvex, the derm shining. Above obscure brownish-red, with piceous markings on the head, apex and middle of prothorax and scutellum; meso- and metasternum piceous, femora dark reddish-piceous, tibiæ and tarsi dark red, abdominal segments reddish-testaceous, basal joints of antennæ red. Clothed with short ashen pubescence, much shorter and denser beneath. Above densely and extremely minutely punctate, on the elytra the punctures are almost obsolete, pronotum with a faint lateral row, prosternum, coxæ and femora minutely but distinctly punctate.

Head short; antennæ scarcely passing prothorax; 1st joint as long as 2nd-4th combined, 2nd more than half as long as 3rd, 11th about one and a half times as long as 10th. Prothorax broadly transverse, semicircularly emarginate in front, feebly bisinuate at base, median line feebly traceable towards apex, prosternal process carinate. Scutellum large, triangular, slightly elevated. Elytra narrowly margined, broadest at about the middle, suture feebly raised, shoulders tuberculate, without trace of striae. Apex of penultimate abdominal segment minutely but distinctly serrate along its entire outer edge. Length $3\frac{3}{4}$, width $2\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth.

At once distinguished from *S. maculatus* and the preceding species by the total absence of elytral striation; in shape it is intermediate between the two; from the following species (also without striation) it is distinguished by its larger size, less convex form, sparser puncturation, different colour, &c.

SCLEROZYPHON BASICOLLIS, n.sp.

Shaped very much as *S. maculatus*, but smaller and less convex. The derm shining. Piceous-black, narrowly margined with dull red; basal joints of antennæ, coxæ, apex of femora and abdominal segments testaceous-red; tibiae and tarsi clouded with piceous. Above with short ashen pubescence, densest on head and prothorax, rather dense towards apex and sides of elytra; beneath densely pubescent, anterior femora almost glabrous; on the prothorax at the base there are six short longitudinal lines of denser pubescence. Densely and very minutely punctate all over, the punctures largest on prosternum.

Head short; antennæ reaching base of intermediate femora; 1st joint slightly longer than 2nd-3rd combined, 2nd about one-third the length of 3rd. Prothorax broadly transverse, widely and shallowly emarginate in front, base feebly bisinuate, without trace of median line, prosternal process carinate. Scutellum large, triangular, the surface around it very feebly depressed. Elytra widest about the middle and without trace of striæ; feebly transversely strigose along the suture. Apex of penultimate abdominal segment minutely but distinctly serrate along its entire outer edge. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, width $2\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth.

I have two specimens, one of which is certainly a male, but in neither are any of the abdominal segments carinate; one specimen has an obscure reddish mark on each side of the prothorax at base.

SCLEROZYPHON MACULATUS, Blackb.

P.L.S.N.S.W. (2), vi., 1891, p. 523.

I have this species from Sydney and Galston; at the latter place I obtained three specimens on a low-growing bush at the side of a creek, in company with a scale; when captured they exuded a yellowish fluid from their joints.

M A L A C O D E R M I D A E.

TRICHALUS RAYMONDI, n.sp.

♂. Black, elytra red. Prothorax, scutellum and lower surface shining.

Head with the median line distinct; antennæ not reaching to the middle of the elytra, 1st joint half as long as 2nd, 2nd-9th broad, gradually decreasing in length, 10th slightly longer than 9th; rostrum short, tinged with red at apex. Prothorax transverse, slightly emarginate in front, trisinuate at base, the anterior angles scarcely rounded, the posterior produced and somewhat acute, the sides reflexed, a lanceolate impression on the disk joined to the apex by a carina; minutely granulate at the apex. Scutellum large, broader behind than in front, depressed in the middle, emarginate at base and apex, the posterior angles thickened. Elytra gradually widening to about a third from the apex, with large quadrate punctures; the suture, lateral margin, 2nd, 4th and 6th interstices raised and thickened, the 1st dividing into three at a third from the base, the central one raised and thickened. Beneath minutely punctate; the abdominal segments depressed at the sides, the penultimate deeply incised. Length 10, width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Mt. Kosciusko (Mr. W. E. Raymond).

TRICHALUS AURITUS, n.sp.

♂. Black, sides of the prothorax and elytra red; elytra on the disk more or less tinged with black. Head, basal joint of antennæ, disk of prothorax, scutellum, and lower surface shining.

Head minutely punctate, 2nd-10th joints subequal in length and very slightly diminishing in width, the 1st thick and giving the head the appearance of having ears. Prothorax transverse, slightly produced in the middle anteriorly, the base trisinuate, posterior angles produced; the sides reflexed, highest behind the middle; a deep lanceolate impression on the disk joined to the apex by a short carina, and to the sides by a low ridge; the apex

irregularly punctate. Scutellum depressed in the middle, the sides minutely punctate and parallel, the base rounded and apex emarginate. Elytra slightly widening behind, punctures large, quadrate, shallow; suture, lateral margin, 2nd, 4th, and 6th interstices raised and thickened; the first interstice divided into three near the base, the middle one only distinct and uniting with the second interstice at the base. Beneath minutely punctate; the abdominal segments irregularly depressed at the sides, the penultimate deeply incised.

♀. Without the incision of the penultimate segment, the posterior angles of the scutellum not so produced, and the antennae narrower. Length 10-11, width 3 mm.

Hab.—Sydney.

TRICHALUS INSIGNIS, n.sp.

♀. Black; labrum, sides of the prothorax, suture and sides of the elytra red. Head, disk of prothorax, scutellum and lower surface shining.

Head distinctly impressed along the median line; the rostrum very short; antennae with the joints broad, flat and, with the exception of the last, produced at the apex, not reaching the middle of the elytra; 1st joint short, about half as long as 2nd, 2nd one and a third times longer than 3rd, 3rd-7th gradually decreasing, 8th slightly longer than 7th, 9th shorter, 10th as long as 8th. Prothorax transverse, trisinuate at base, the sides reflexed and when viewed sideways slightly wavy; the middle of the apex produced; the disk with two areolets, the largest at the base, the smallest joined to the apex by a carina, between them and the lateral margins the surface is irregularly depressed, but not divided into areolets; the reflexed margins coarsely punctate, thickened just before the middle. Scutellum large, depressed in the middle, rounded at the base and emarginate at apex. Elytra slightly dilated to about a third from the apex, with large, quadrate punctures; the suture, lateral margin, 2nd, 4th and 6th interstices raised; the 1st divided into three near the base.

Beneath shining and minutely punctate; abdominal segments irregularly depressed at the sides, the penultimate not incised. Length 13, width 5 mm.

Hab.—Armidale (Mr. D. McDonald).

This species seems to me to come closer to *Trichalus* than *Metorhynchus*, having the first elytral costa divided into three.

TRICHALUS DISTINCTUS, n.sp.

♂. Black; reflexed margins of prothorax and elytra red, the elytra close to the scutellum, and the disk posteriorly tinged with black. Head, disk, prothorax, scutellum, and lower surface shining.

Rostrum short; antennæ reaching to beyond the middle of the elytra, 2nd-9th joints subequal in length, their bases gradually diminishing in width, 10th one and a half times as long as 9th. Prothorax barely transverse, trisinuate at base, the posterior angles produced; a deep lanceolate impression in the middle, joined to the apex by a short carina; irregularly punctate at sides and apex. Scutellum depressed in the middle, the apex very slightly emarginate, with the angles rounded. Elytra very slightly widened posteriorly; punctures large, transversely oblong; suture and lateral margins thickened; 2nd, 4th and 6th interstices very slightly different from the others, the first divided into three, the middle one not much more prominent than the others, being slightly thickened at the base, it and the outer one continuous to base of the elytra, the inner one continuous to the scutellum. Beneath minutely punctate; metasternum sulcate along the middle; abdominal segments irregularly depressed at the sides, the penultimate sharply, but not deeply, incised. Length 14, width $4\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston.

I have described the foregoing species as having ten-jointed antennæ, not mentioning the true second joint, but in this species it is very noticeable, not being entirely overlapped by the first, and having the apex red.

LYMEXYLONIDÆ.

HYLECÆTUS LINEARIS, n.sp.

Elongate, parallel-sided, punctate and pubescent. Eyes black, head and prothorax brownish-red, elytra and legs darker. Head and prothorax, except towards the apex, covered with a short silky yellowish pubescence; elytra more densely clothed with a shorter and lighter pubescence, underside and legs minutely pubescent.

Head separated from the prothorax by a thick neck, closely and deeply punctate, the neck more closely and shallowly; eyes large, coarsely faceted 5 approximating in front. Prothorax densely punctate, the punctures largest beneath; about one and a half times as long as wide, elevated at apex, bisinuate at base, the median line deep and wide on the basal half, the sides and front sharply keeled. Scutellum punctate, longer than wide, rounded at the apex. Elytra five or six times as long as wide; densely and minutely punctate, three scarcely elevated but distinct costæ on each elytron, continuous from base to near the apex, and a fourth not so distinct, commencing at the base and running obliquely to the suture. Underside minutely punctate. Length 9, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth.

Obtained with some other very rare beetles at light, one sultry night in Dec., 1892.

TENEBRIONIDÆ.

PARAPHANES DUMBRELLI, n.sp.

Short, very convex, smooth and shining. Dark bluish or bronzy-black. Head (and sides of prothorax to a lesser extent) with a coppery reflection, tibiæ dark brownish-red, tarsi black.

Head densely and minutely punctate; eyes large, transverse, median line hardly traceable; clypeus transverse, its suture almost straight, slightly, if at all, rounded in front and recurved on the sides, where it is produced a little over the eyes, the point being sharp and bluish; labrum short, transverse, impunctate; antennæ

reaching to just beyond the prothorax. Prothorax broadly transverse, emarginate in front, and lobed behind, the anterior angles not quite passing the eyes; minutely punctate on the disk, the sides more densely and roughly, without trace of median line; the sides rounded, margined and flattened posteriorly; the posterior angles acute, but scarcely produced; the prosternal keel is sharper and rougher than in *P. nitidus*, and pointed at the apex. Scutellum curvilinearly triangular, impunctate. Elytra as wide as the prothorax at the base and more than three times its length, very convex, not twice as long as wide; minutely punctate all over, but not in rows, except one hardly traceable along the suture; a depression at the base near the humeral angles, and a smaller one between it and the suture; the sides margined and punctate, the elytral epipleurae somewhat concave and irregularly punctate. Pro-, meso-, and metasternum minutely punctate. Abdominal segments punctate at base and apex, corrugated and depressed at the sides. Legs stout, minutely punctate, last joint of tarsi as long, or nearly as long, as the others combined. Length 8, width 4 mm.

Hab.—Galston (Mr. D. Dumbrell); Lane Cove (Macleay Museum).

Easily distinguished from *P. nitidus* by its more convex and shorter form; in that species the puncturation on the head and disk of the prothorax is very similar; in this, it is much denser on the head.

I have a single specimen given me by Mr. D. Dumbrell, from whom I have received many choice insects from various parts of the Colony.

P. SUBNITIDUS, MacL., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2), ii. 1887, p. 309.

Hab.—Tweed River; collected by myself.

P Y T H I D Æ.

RHINOSIMUS PALLIDIPENNIS, n.sp.

Elongate, somewhat depressed, shining. Head bronze-black; with the muzzle, palpi and antennæ reddish; last three joints of

antennæ darker; prothorax bronze-black; elytra testaceous, with, in some specimens, a bronzy tinge; underside lighter than prothorax, the apical abdominal segment with a reddish tinge; legs testaceous, tarsi brown. Tibiæ and tarsi slightly pubescent.

Head slightly raised in the middle; strongly and closely punctured above and below, rostrum thin, less strongly punctured; antennæ with the apical joints large, the apical obovate. Prothorax truncate at base and apex, punctured as the head, slightly longer than wide, narrower than the elytra, narrowed in front and behind, the median line distinct, two contiguous tubercles on each side at the base, the sides with three indistinct projections, the posterior angles not produced. Elytra rather strongly convex, truncate at base, widest at about the middle, finely and somewhat closely punctured. Mesosternum strongly, metasternum and abdominal segments feebly punctate. Length (rost. incl.) $4\frac{1}{2}$, width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Richmond River (Lea); Illawarra (Macleay Museum).

R. CORTICALIS, Oll., P.L.S.N.S.W. (2), iii. 1888, p. 1512.

Hab.—Richmond River. There are also specimens from Wide Bay in the Macleay Museum.

NEOSALPINGUS CORTICALIS, Blackb., Trans. Roy. Soc. S.A., 1891, p. 292.

Hab.—Inverell, N.S.W.; under rotting leaves.

TRICHOSALPINGUS BRUNNEUS, Blackb. l.c. p. 333.

Hab.—Sydney; under rotting leaves.

M E L A N D R Y I D E.

ORCHESIA ELONGATA, MacL.

As this species is very briefly described, and I have seen a number of species which Sir William's description would fit, I would add to it:—

Antennæ slender, reaching to about midway on the elytra; 1st joint long, 2nd very short, 3rd-11th equal, or very gradually decreasing, and becoming more slender towards the apex. Prothorax transverse, with a very shallow depression on each side at the base. Scutellum quadrate. Tibiæ depressed-serrate externally; spurs to the posterior slender, equal, about two-thirds as long as the 1st tarsal joint, the intermediate and anterior spurs unequal in each, the longest about two-thirds the length of the 1st tarsal joint, the other about a third; tarsi slender, 1st joint as long as 2nd and 3rd combined. Males much smaller than females. Length $4\frac{1}{2}$ - $7\frac{1}{2}$, width 1-2 mm.

This is the common species; I have obtained it in numerous places in N.S.W., but nearly always at night-time, when it is very active, running in and out of crevices in bark.

ORCHESIA MACLEAYI, n.sp.

Elongate, brownish-red; with the head, pro-, meso-, and metasternum darker. Densely and minutely punctate all over, and covered with a silky yellowish pubescence, densest on the elytra, legs and abdominal segments.

Antennæ scarcely reaching beyond prothorax; after the 2nd the joints gradually increasing in length and thickness; 11th as long as the two preceding combined, but not as thick. Prothorax broadly transverse. Scutellum short and broad. Posterior tibiæ with spurs as long as themselves; 1st joint of tarsi much longer than tibiæ, and longer than following joints united; intermediate tibiæ about as long as the tarsi, the longest spur about half the length of the 1st tarsal joint, the shortest about a fifth. Length $5\frac{1}{2}$, width 2 mm.

Hab.—Dalmorton (Lea), Kiama (Macleay Museum).

The present species differs also from *O. elongata* in being lighter in colour, shorter and broader; the pubescence is longer, punctures deeper, the depressions at the base of the prothorax more conspicuous, the tibiæ not serrate; neither does there appear to be so great a disparity in the size of the sexes as in that species.

I obtained several specimens of this species from a rotten log and bred out a number of others from some pieces of it I carried away.

LAGRIIDÆ.

LAGRIA FORMICICOLA, n.sp.

Brownish-red; antennæ, excepting the base of the first four joints, tibiae and tarsi brown, apical half of femora and base of apical abdominal segment black. Densely covered above, and on the antennæ and legs with long semi-erect hairs, beneath less densely clothed with shorter and decumbent hairs; the antennæ, in addition to the long hairs, are covered with a short blackish pubescence, especially towards the apex. Densely and rugosely punctate above.

Prothorax almost cylindrical, slightly longer than wide, median line faintly traceable; prosternum fringed at the apex with yellowish hairs. Elytra broadest and smoothest near the apex, much wider than prothorax; two costæ on each elytron, visible to the naked eye, but much confused when looked at with a glass. Abdominal segments with broad, shallow depressions at the sides. Legs punctate. Length 11-13, width 4-5 mm.

Hab.—Cootamundra, Queanbeyan (Lea), Monaro (Macleay Museum).

The first specimen of this species I took, I obtained at Cootamundra in Feb., 1889, under a log, in a nest of soldier-ants; subsequently at Queanbeyan, I obtained six under stones, in the nests of a short, thick, black and yellow ant, two each in two nests and one each in two others.

ANTHICIDÆ.

MECYNOTARSUS APICIPENNIS, n.sp.

Elongate-ovate, subconvex, the derm subshining. Above the derm is reddish-brown, eyes black, beneath reddish; legs, antennæ and palpi reddish-testaceous. Densely pubescent all over, above ashen, the sides, lower surface and legs silvery; the apical third

of elytra is partly denuded of pubescence except at the suture, where it is densest, and with a faint golden tinge (in one specimen there is a round spot on each side not touching the suture, and also two transverse rows of four brownish spots (caused by the partial absence of pubescence), one in the middle, the other near the base). Prothorax very densely and extremely minutely punctate; elytra densely and not very minutely punctate, the punctures only visible on both when the pubescence has been scraped away.

Head (except eyes) concealed by prothoracic horn, longer than wide, antennae reaching basal third of elytra. Prothorax (excluding horn) transverse; the horn is large and half as long as entire prothorax; the outer row of tubercles varies in number from eleven to fifteen, lower surface impubescent, highly polished and very minutely punctate. Elytra somewhat flattened above, about one and a half times as long and wide as the prothorax, truncate at base, the sides gradually widening to beyond the middle. Legs slender, tibiae straight; posterior tarsi longest, 1st joint slightly longer than 2nd-3rd combined, and about one and a half times as long as 4th; the intermediate with 1st joint as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 2nd-4th decreasing in length, 5th twice as long as 4th; anterior shortest, joints 1st and 4th as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 5th as long as 2nd-4th combined. Length $3\frac{1}{4}$ - $3\frac{1}{2}$, width $1\frac{1}{2}$ - $1\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth; in débris from a flood in the Peel River.

MECYNOTARSUS AMABILIS, n.sp.

♂. Elongate-ovate, subconvex, derm shining. Derm above and below reddish-testaceous, meso- and metasternum darker, prothoracic horn and muzzle red, legs and antennae pale reddish-testaceous, eyes black. Above and below the derm is completely concealed by whitish glistening scales, which are distinct on prothorax and extremely minute on elytra; the elytra have scattered brownish setæ with chestnut markings as follows—an indistinct irregular fascia at base, in the middle of each elytron an irregular macula, broad near the suture, narrowing and then bluntly bifurcate, a small irregular spot near apex, apex itself and

suture with a faint golden lustre, continued and brighter on the prothorax. Elytra with sparse, shallow punctures, only visible when the pubescence has been scraped away.

Head (except eyes) completely concealed by prothoracic horn; eyes large, round, prominent; antennæ reaching basal third of elytra. Prothorax (excluding horn) scarcely transverse, widest in front; base truncate, in its middle a short longitudinal excision; horn half the length of the prothorax, outer row of tubercles thirteen in number, lower surface highly polished. Elytra about one and a half times as long as entire prothorax, very gradually widening to beyond the middle. Legs slender, posterior tibiae feebly bent.

A specimen (which I take to be a female) has the prothorax more transverse, the outer row of tubercles on the horn eleven in number, the elytral markings larger but more obscure and the entire upper surface duller. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$, width $1\frac{1}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Windsor; three specimens in flood débris on the Hawkesbury River.

The above is an extremely pretty species; it may be distinguished from *M. ziczac* by its larger size, median maculae (which in that species resemble an irregular W); *M. ziczac* has also a faint longitudinal deepening of colour on each side of the middle of the prothorax, and in all the specimens I have seen (many hundreds) without the peculiar lustre of *M. amabilis*.

M. KREUSLERI, King; Masters' Cat. Sp. No. 4265.

Hab.—Tamworth.

M. ziczac, King; Masters' Cat. Sp. No. 4267.

Hab.—New South Wales; common and widely distributed.

FORMICOMUS POSTICALIS, n.sp.

Elongate, subdepressed, hardly shining. Piceous-black; antennæ (especially apical joint), tarsi and prothorax paler, claw joints of tarsi testaceous, elytra with a straight white fascia at the base, and a smaller one composed of whitish hairs near the apex. Densely and very minutely punctate and pubescent all over.

Head narrowed in front and rounded behind, as long as and wider than prothorax, about the width of elytra at base. Prothorax transversely globose in front, constricted towards the base; median canal rather shallow and not continuous to apex, at the base with a small tubercle on each side. Elytra ovate, scarcely as long as head and prothorax combined, feebly depressed near the base. Femora thick, especially anterior. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, width $\frac{2}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth; in Peel River flood débris.

Several specimens have the prothorax and base of femora much paler than the general colour.

The above species may be distinguished from *F. australis* by its broader elytra, more elongate head and prothorax, eyes less prominent, the pale fascia at apex of elytra may be rubbed off, and the basal fascia which in all my six specimens is complete.

FORMICOMUS VILLOSIPENNIS, n.sp.

♂. Narrow, elongate, convex, shining. Black; prothorax with the base reddish-testaceous, increasing to piceous-brown at apex; antennæ with the first three or four joints and apex of the 11th red, base of femora, tibiae and tarsi reddish-testaceous, palpi piceous-black. Elytra rather densely clothed with long straggling whitish hairs; head and prothorax sparsely, abdominal segments minutely, pubescent. Above with scattered minute punctures, densest and strongest towards base of elytra; beneath minutely, apex of mesosternum distinctly punctate.

Head longer than wide, strongly rounded behind, antennæ reaching intermediate legs, 1st joint one and a half times as long as 2nd, and as long as the 11th. Prothorax very slightly narrower and longer than head, longer than wide, globose in front, the extreme apex margined; base above feebly margined, at the sides appearing as if cut. Elytra at base as wide as prothorax in front, and considerably wider than at the base, about one and a quarter times as long as head and prothorax combined, shoulders rounded, sides feebly widening to beyond the middle, near the base transversely depressed, the depression connected with base along suture,

suture near apex feebly depressed. Femora (especially anterior) thick; tibiae straight, longer than tarsi, a minute spine at their apices.

The female differs in being much narrower across the shoulders than the male, being there no wider than the prothorax at base; elytra shorter, less parallel-sided, more feebly depressed at the base and less hairy. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$, width $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

The above species differs from *F. Clarki*, King, in being smaller and narrower, much hairier, less strongly punctured, with a differently shaped prothorax, &c.

Hab.—Sydney; obtained by sweeping long grass.

FORMICOMUS AGILIS, King; Masters' Cat. Sp. No. 4248.

I have carefully compared the types of *F. humeralis*, MacL., with the above species and find them identical; the colour of the prothorax ranges from red to black; the elytral maculae are apparently never united; the size is constant. I have it from a number of places in New South Wales, but it is not very common. There are also specimens from N.W. Australia in the Macleay Museum.

F. CLARKI, King; Masters' Cat. Sp. No. 4250.

It appears to me that *A. charon*, King, is the male of this species, the sexes of which differ as *F. villosipennis* (?). They are certainly congeneric, and if distinct are very closely allied species.

TOMODERUS BREVICORNIS, n.sp.

Elongate, parallel-sided, depressed, shining. With the exception of the eyes (which are black) testaceous, legs paler. Clothed above and below with rather dense pale pubescence (densest on the elytra). Head at the sides sparsely punctate, glabrous in the middle; prothorax minutely punctate at sides and base; elytra strongly punctate on basal half, more feebly towards apex, the punctures in rows; lower surface minutely punctate.

Head rounded, slightly transverse; eyes small, prominent, coarsely faceted; antennae thickening towards apex, reaching

intermediate legs, 1st joint thick, as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 3rd thinnest, 2nd and 4th-6th somewhat globular, 7th-10th transverse, 11th as long as 9th-10th combined, and slightly the widest. Prothorax slightly if at all transverse, towards the apex as wide as head across eyes and base of prothorax, at the base as wide as base of head; widely globose in front, with the sides obtusely toothed, at a third from the base deeply constricted; median canal extending from base to apex, distinct but not deep or wide. Scutellum small, wide, curvilinearly triangular. Elytra not twice as long as head and prothorax combined, shoulders feebly rounded, sides parallel to near the apex. Metasternum narrowly sulcate. Legs slender; posterior tarsi longer than tibiæ, basal joint as long as the rest; intermediate not as long as the tibiæ, joints thick, 1st as long as 2nd-4th; anterior thick, about two-thirds as long as tibiæ; all the femora equal in thickness, the anterior shortest. Length $1\frac{2}{3}$, width $\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth (Lea); South Australia (Macleay Museum).

Judging from the description, the above species appears to differ from *T. denticollis*, Champion, in being paler, in having the antennæ shorter and concolorous with elytra, prothoracic teeth less distinct, the posterior one not noticeably the longest, median canal different, somewhat different puncturation, &c. From *T. vinctus*, Erichs., it is very distinct.

ANTHICUS POLITULUS, n.sp.

Scarcely elongate, highly polished. Black; prothorax varying from dark red to black; antennæ dark red, apical joints and palpi darker, base of femora reddish (in a few testaceous), tarsi testaceous-brown; elytra with a scarcely oblique pale testaceous macula on each shoulder (sometimes united). Above and beneath sparsely pubescent. Head, meso- and metasternum minutely punctate, elytra impunctate.

Head subquadrate, as wide as elytra at base, and wider than and scarcely as long as prothorax; eyes prominent; antennæ slender, reaching or slightly passing intermediate legs. Prothorax transversely globose in front, strongly constricted behind; median

canal marked only on the basal half, where it is shallow, punctate, and terminates in two obtuse tubercles. Elytra subovate, scarcely longer than head and prothorax combined, hardly depressed at base. Legs slender, femora (except anterior) moderately thickened, anterior shorter and about twice as thick as the others. Length 2-2 $\frac{2}{3}$, width $\frac{3}{5}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth; in Peel River flood débris.

ANTHICUS DEMISSUS, n.sp.

Narrow, elongate, depressed, shining. Head, meso- and metasternum dark red, prothorax and antennæ paler; elytra obscure brownish-testaceous, darker about scutellum; abdominal segments piceous at apex and sides, paler in the middle, legs and palpi testaceous, eyes black. Elytra clothed with short yellowish, the sides of abdominal segments with whitish very short pubescence; the rest of the body sparsely pubescent. Densely and not very minutely punctate (except on apical portion of elytra and abdominal segments where they are very minute), the punctures largest beneath.

Head large, subquadrate, truncate at base, wider and longer than prothorax, and as wide as elytra; eyes small, scarcely projecting beyond the sides; antennæ slender, reaching base of prothorax, 1st joint slightly thickened, not as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 3rd slightly longer than 2nd, 3rd-10th subcylindrical, subequal, 11th one and a half times as long as 10th, none of the joints transverse. Prothorax longer than wide, strongly rounded in front, truncate at base, near the apex one and a half times as wide as the base, the sides straight, without trace of median line. Elytra but little longer than head and prothorax combined, about twice as long as wide, shoulders feebly rounded, parallel-sided to near the apex, feebly depressed on each side of the suture at the base. Femora thickened towards apex, anterior the shortest; tibiæ straight, thin; posterior tarsi longer than tibiæ, the basal slightly longer than apical joint; intermediate tarsi scarcely longer than tibiæ, apical joint longest; anterior tarsi much shorter than

tibiæ, apical joint (seen from beneath) almost as long as the others combined. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, width $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Whitton (Lea); Tarcutta (Macleay Museum).

ANTHICUS LATUS, n.sp.

Short, thick, subdepressed, shining. Head and prothorax red and highly polished; elytra reddish-testaceous, apical third piceous, lower surface and legs reddish-testaceous, apex and sides of abdomen inclining to piceous, antennæ reddish-testaceous, apical joints darker; eyes black. Elytra covered with straggling, upright, brown, and shorter, semi-upright, whitish hairs; head and prothorax with a few scattered hairs, meso-, metasternum and abdominal segments with rather short pubescence. Above, and head at the sides beneath sparsely and shallowly punctate.

Head transverse, eyes large; antennæ inserted a short distance in front of the eyes, extending a short distance beyond prothorax. Prothorax transversely subcordate, rounded anteriorly, contracted posteriorly; longer and slightly wider than head; the disk in front with two small foveæ, connected at their base. Elytra about one and a half times as long as head and prothorax combined, and about one and a half times as long as wide; shoulders slightly rounded, sides gradually widening to beyond the middle, the suture at the base depressed. Legs rather short, posterior and intermediate tibiæ in the male with several short spines at their apices. Length 3, width $1\frac{1}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston.

The above species may be distinguished from *A. brevicollis*, King, (a very common and variable species) by its broader form, larger and red head (always black in *brevicollis*), different ground colour, sparser puncturation and pubescence, concolorous legs, posterior tibiæ more slender and less bent, &c.; that species also is always dark beneath (♀ piceous, ♂ black).

ANTHICUS SIMILIS, n.sp.

Elongate, subdepressed, shining. Head piceous-black; prothorax, lower surface, legs and antennæ dark red; abdominal segments

pieceous-red, basal joint paler; elytra pieceous-black, the base and a fascia immediately behind the middle testaceous-red, the extreme base with a brownish tinge. Above sparsely clothed with pale erect pubescence, densest on elytra, beneath scarcely pubescent. Head and prothorax densely and minutely punctate; elytra not so densely, the punctures largest towards the base, almost obsolete at apex; beneath very minutely punctate.

Head large, subquadrate, slightly longer than the width across the eyes (where it is slightly wider than prothorax), base feebly rounded; antennæ slender, inserted some distance in front of the eyes, scarcely reaching base of prothorax, 1st joint slightly thickened, about one and a half times as long as 2nd, 2nd-4th somewhat cylindrical, each nearly twice as long as wide, 5th-10th globular, 9th-10th transverse, 11th about one and a half times as long as 10th. Prothorax longer than wide, apex rounded, base truncate and feebly margined, near the apex about one and a quarter times as wide as the base, sides straight. Elytra about one and a quarter times as long as head and prothorax combined, and about twice as long as wide, slightly wider than the head, the sides subparallel to near the apex, feebly depressed near the base. Legs rather short, anterior femora very thick, all the tibiæ straight, intermediate tarsi slightly longer than tibiæ, the others not quite as long, 1st joint of posterior as long as 2nd-4th, 1st and 5th joints of intermediate each as long as 2nd-4th, of the anterior 1st and 5th slightly longer than 2nd-3rd, the cleft portion of 4th half as long. Length $3\frac{1}{3}$, width $1\frac{1}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Queanbeyan.

The above species may be distinguished from *A. hesperi* by its larger and more coarsely punctured head.

ANTHICUS CONFERTUS, n.sp.

Subconvex, shining. Head, prothorax and lower surface black; elytra dark red, with a broad median fascia and the apex black (the red space between the apex and fascia sometimes appearing as spots); antennæ red, becoming darker towards apex, apical joint of palpi brown; legs with the posterior apical half of inter-

mediate and apical third of anterior femora piceous-black, the rest reddish. Elytra, apical portion of prothorax, and legs with short silky suberect pubescence; abdominal segments minutely pubescent. Head above, and prothorax sparsely and minutely punctate, head beneath more strongly and densely punctate; basal two-thirds of elytra, meso-, and metasternum coarsely and densely punctate; abdominal segments extremely minutely punctate, except base of the first where the punctures are stronger.

Head longer than wide, subrounded, widest across the eyes (which are slightly in front of the middle and prominent, but not coarsely faceted), with a shallow punctate impression in the middle of the extreme base; antennæ slender, scarcely passing prothorax, basal joint as long as the two following united. Prothorax longer than wide, the width of the head (excluding eyes) scarcely longer; transversely globose in front, narrowest near the base. Elytra broad, nearly twice the width of prothorax at base, about one and a quarter times as long as head and prothorax combined, and about twice as long as wide; shoulders scarcely rounded, sides parallel to about one-third from the apex, towards apex slightly depressed on each side of the suture, the base without depressions. Legs with the femora equal in thickness, all the tibiæ straight. Length $2\frac{3}{4}$, width 1 mm.

Hab.—Tamworth.

The above species comes closest to *A. Kingi*, MacL.

ANTHICUS EXIGUUS, n.sp.

Depressed, shining. Head dark or brownish-red, eyes black; prothorax clear reddish-testaceous; elytra testaceous, feebly tinged with brown, two rather narrow brown maculæ (not quite touching suture) immediately behind the middle, base tinged with brown; beneath reddish-testaceous (slightly darker than prothorax), legs paler; antennæ red, darkening towards apex. Elytra and apex of head sparsely pubescent, prothorax and lower surface almost glabrous. Head (except at the sides) and prothorax highly polished, almost impunctate; elytra minutely and not very densely punctate, the punctures largest towards the base; meso- and metasternum not quite as strongly, but more densely punctate than base of elytra.

Head large, subquadrate, longer than wide; eyes rather small, prominent; antennæ slightly passing prothorax, gradually thickening towards apex, basal joint not as long as the two following combined, apical about as long as the two preceding combined, and wider. Prothorax slightly longer than and not as wide as the head, slightly longer than wide, transversely globose in front, abruptly constricted at about the middle, the sides behind it almost parallel, base feebly margined. Elytra scarcely one and a quarter times as long as head and prothorax combined, considerably wider than prothorax, shoulder feebly rounded, sides gradually widening to near the apex, feebly depressed about scutellum. Femora scarcely thickened, the anterior not much more noticeably than the others, tibiae straight, intermediate tarsi slightly longer than tibiae, the others about as long. Length $1\frac{2}{3}$, width $\frac{1}{2}$ (vix) mm.

Hab.—Tamworth.

ANTHICUS GLABRICEPS, n.sp.

Subconvex, shining. Black; antennæ piceous, basal joints reddish, each elytron with two rather large testaceous maculae (not touching sides or suture), the first suboblong, oblique, its end about one-third from the base, the other about one-third from the apex, sublunulate in shape; beneath piceous (in the Windsor specimen brownish-red), legs brownish-testaceous, tarsi testaceous. Above rather densely clothed with brownish pubescence, beneath the pubescence is shorter and paler, posterior coxae and apex of mesosternum fringed with yellowish seta. Head minutely punctate, base highly polished; prothorax densely and minutely punctate; elytra densely and at the base rather coarsely punctate; apex of mesosternum sparsely punctate; abdominal segments extremely minutely punctate.

Head subquadrate, slightly transverse, base feebly rounded; eyes prominent; antennæ slender, slightly thickening towards apex, reaching base of prothorax, basal joint not as long as the two following combined, apical joint about one and a half times as long and slightly wider than preceding. Prothorax slightly longer

than wide, apex rounded, base margined and truncate, constricted in the middle, giving it a bilobed appearance, of which the posterior is slightly the narrower. Elytra more than one and a half times as long as head and prothorax combined, not twice as long as wide, shoulders very feebly rounded, sides parallel to near the apex, base feebly raised, narrowly depressed on each side of the suture from base to apex. Legs slender, femora scarcely thickened, tibiae straight; anterior tarsi shorter, the others longer than tibiae. Length 3, width $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth and Windsor, N.S.W.

ANTHICUS PALLIPES, n.sp.

Elongate, subdepressed, shining. Black; antennae pale reddish-testaceous; each elytron with two testaceous maculae, one near the base, large, transverse, almost touching the side and suture, the other near the apex, smaller, narrower, not so close to the suture, and still further from the side; beneath piceous-black, middle of the metasternum slightly paler; legs pale testaceous, tibiae at their base stained with brown. Above sparsely clothed with rather long brownish pubescence, densest on elytra; beneath sparingly pubescent. Head densely and very minutely punctate in front, highly polished behind, prothorax densely and minutely punctate, punctures largest at the base, the anterior angles almost impunctate, elytra rather sparsely and not very minutely punctate (except towards apex, where the punctures are almost obsolete), sides of meso- and metasternum, and apices of abdominal segments minutely punctate.

Head rounded, slightly longer than wide; eyes placed in the exact middle, prominent; antennae slender, reaching intermediate legs, 1st joint slightly longer than 2nd-3rd combined, 2nd-7th equal in length and thickness, 8th-10th slightly wider and feebly transverse, 11th about one and a half times as long as 10th. Prothorax narrower than head and about one and a half times as long, longer than wide, transversely globose in front, much narrower behind, margined at base and apex. Elytra a little more than one and a half times as long as head and prothorax

combined, twice as long as wide, shoulders feebly rounded, almost parallel-sided to near the apex, base (except at suture) distinctly raised, feebly depressed behind the base, very feebly depressed on each side of the suture. Legs slender, femora scarcely thickened, the tibiae very feebly bent inwardly; all the tarsi shorter than the tibiae, basal joint of the posterior as long as the following combined; in the others it is little more than half as long. Length $2\frac{2}{3}$, width $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Tweed River; two specimens.

A specimen from the Clarence River differs in being narrower, with the head longer, both it and the prothorax slightly paler (reddish-piceous) and with the legs longer and thinner, but in the same proportions. I do not think it is more than a variety.

The above species differs from the preceding (which it closely resembles) in being narrower; the antennæ and legs paler; elytral maculae paler, the basal larger; head smaller and less quadrate; prothorax more densely punctate, longer, less distinctly bilobed, the anterior lobe appearing almost angled; elytra with the base more distinctly raised, not so depressed on each side of the suture, as well as longer and sparser pubescence.

ANTHICUS PULCHRIOR, n.sp.

Subconvex, shining. Head and lower surface dark red, prothorax paler, eyes black; antennæ red, increasing to brown at apex; elytra testaceous-red, suture darker, the base narrowly, a broad median fascia black, apical third stained with brown. Head feebly punctate, highly polished; prothorax densely and minutely punctate; elytra coarsely punctate on basal half, towards apex the punctures almost obsolete; beneath apparently impunctate, above sparsely clothed with short pale sub-erect pubescence, beneath very minutely pubescent.

Head and prothorax as in *A. glabriceps*. Elytra about one and a half times as long as head and prothorax combined, more than twice as long as wide, shoulders feebly rounded, sides feebly widening to beyond the middle, narrowly depressed on each side of the suture from base to apex, deepest near the apex. Legs

slender, femora slightly thickened, intermediate tibiæ feebly bent; all the tarsi shorter than tibiæ, the anterior very short, basal joint of posterior longer, in the intermediate not as long as the following combined. Length $2\frac{1}{3}$ -3, width $\frac{2}{3}$ - $\frac{4}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Tweed River.

This is a somewhat variable species, none of my five specimens being exactly alike; some specimens are much lighter in colour than others; one has the head and prothorax concolorous, another has the median fascia incomplete.

The above species in shape closely resembles *A. glabriceps*, from which its much paler colour, more convex form, weaker prothoracic and stronger elytral punctures will serve to distinguish it.

ANTHICUS ABERRANS, Macl.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4268.

This species is congeneric with *Macratria australis*, King.

ANTHICUS MASTERSI, Macl.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4295.

This is a plentiful, widely distributed, and very variable species. I have specimens in which the elytral maculæ are very large and pale; others in which they are very small and dark (as in the types); and some with the maculæ entirely absent, and close intermediate stages. The prothorax ranges in colour from pale reddish-testaceous to almost black; the size also is somewhat variable.

ANTHICUS MONILIS, King; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4296.

If I am right in my identification of this species (and I think I am), it is widely distributed and very variable. Many specimens have the head dark red; others have the elytra black, with a fascia near the base, and two oblique maculæ behind the middle (not quite reaching suture) reddish-testaceous; many have the median fascia incomplete (as in the types) and appearing as claw-shaped, triangular or circular, piceous or brown maculæ; some specimens have a dark triangle about the scutellum; some have the legs concolorous; in others the tibiæ are brownish; the colour of the abdominal segments is also subject to variation.

ANTHICUS RARUS, King; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4303.

A. propinquus, Macl.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4301.

Hab.—Windsor, Sydney, Tamworth.

A. COMPTUS, Laf.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4275. *Hab.*—Sydney.

A. DENISONI, King; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4280. *Hab.*—Galston, Sydney.

A. DUBIUS, King; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4281. *Hab.*—Tamworth.

A. GAWLERI, King; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4283. *Hab.*—Tamworth. There is also a specimen in the Macleay Museum from N.W. Australia.

A. GLABER, King; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4284. *Hab.*—Tamworth.

A. GLABRICOLLIS, King; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4285. *Hab.*—Inverell.

A. KREUSLERI, King; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4291. *Hab.*—Sydney.

A. MYRTEUS, King; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4297. *Hab.*—Tamworth, Sydney, and Whitton.

A. PALLIDUS, Macl.; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4300. *Hab.*—Windsor.

A. WOLLASTONI, King; Mast. Cat. Sp. No. 4307. *Hab.*—Whitton.

SYZETON BLACKBURNI, n.sp.

Elongate-ovate, shining. Reddish-testaceous; head black, two oblique maculae in the centre of the elytra (almost touching the suture) piceous, palpi pale testaceous; antennæ red, from the 7th joint darkening, the apical piceous, but with its extreme point lighter; in one specimen the posterior thighs are darkened. Above with decumbent whitish pubescence; beneath more sparingly clothed. Above densely and minutely punctate, the punctures largest at the base of the elytra, smallest on the head.

Head wider than the prothorax. Prothorax slightly transverse, rounded at apex, truncate, or very slightly bisinuate at base; the sides scarcely arcuate; there are two very irregular transverse impressions, the apical very shallow, the posterior being formed by shallow irregular foveæ. Elytra much wider than prothorax,

and wider than head, the shoulders rounded, sides parallel to near the apex, emarginate at base, about twice as long as head and prothorax combined, an oblique impression behind the shoulders. Legs long, intermediate tibiæ and posterior femora arcuate, tarsi as in *S. laetus*, Blkb.

The ♀ differs from the ♂ in having the oblique maculae smaller and paler, the legs not so graceful, in the antennæ which ♂ and ♀ are as in *S. laetus*. Length $2\frac{1}{2}$, width $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Armidale (D. McDonald); Sydney (Lea).

I have a female from Galston which differs in being smaller and narrower ($1\frac{1}{2} \times \frac{1}{2}$ mm.), with the antennæ darker and with a piceous tinge in the middle of the prothorax. I do not think, however, that it is another species.

SYZETON IMMACULATUS, n.sp.

♀. Oblong-oval, shining. Piceous-black; base of femora, tarsi, antennæ and palpi brownish-testaceous. Sparingly clothed above with soft decumbent ashen pubescence; beneath and on the tibiæ the pubescence is shorter and slightly denser. Above densely and minutely punctate, the punctures largest and densest about the base of the elytra, smallest on the head, beneath very minutely punctate.

Head slightly wider than prothorax at its middle, the eyes very large. Prothorax scarcely if at all transverse, strongly rounded anteriorly, the base truncate, sides arcuate; at the base there is a short longitudinal excision, and a feebly marked median transverse depression. Elytra wider than prothorax, about one and a half times as long as head and prothorax combined, its base almost straight; humeral angles slightly rounded, behind them the sides are parallel to near the apex, an oblique impression behind each shoulder. Legs long, femora thick; intermediate tibiæ bent at base, its tarsi with the 1st joint slightly longer than the rest combined; the posterior tarsi with the 1st joint twice as long as the others combined. Length $2\frac{1}{4}$, width $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston.

My specimen is somewhat damaged, having lost two joints from each antennæ; the joints that are left correspond with those of *S. laetus*, ♀., except that the basal joint is equal in length to the two following, the 2nd not noticeably shorter than the 3rd.

SYZETONINUS 4-FOVEATUS, n.sp.

♂. Oblong-oval, scarcely shining. Head and scutellum black; prothorax, elytra, lower surface and apical joints of antennæ brownish-black; legs and palpi piceous-brown, coxae and tarsi paler; antennæ with basal joints not much paler than the others. Above very minutely and not densely pubescent, more densely beneath. Head and prothorax very densely and minutely punctate, elytra not so densely but more strongly, the punctures strongest towards the base; meso- and metasternum densely and minutely punetate, densest at the sides, but strongest in the middle; abdominal segments (basal most noticeably) minutely punctate.

Head as long as the width at the base; eyes prominent, across them the width is greater than that of the prothorax; antennæ rather thick, reaching basal third of elytra, the joints from the third gradually widening; 1st-3rd joints cylindrical, 1st as long as 2nd-3rd, 2nd not much longer than 3rd, 3rd shortest, 4th-10th shortly obconic, 11th one and a half times as long as 10th. Prothorax feebly transverse, rounded in front, truncate at base, widest in front of the middle; at the base with a row of four shallow irregular foveæ; without an impression across the middle. Elytra scarcely wider than head, two and a half times as long as prothorax, about twice as long as wide, shoulders rounded, sides subparallel to near the apex, a shallow depression behind the base. Legs slender, all the tibiae straight, posterior femora very slightly thicker than intermediate, basal joint of posterior tarsi twice as long as the following united, the basal joint of intermediate about as long as the remainder. Length $1\frac{2}{3}$ - $1\frac{3}{4}$, width $\frac{3}{5}$ - $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston and Gosford.

From the male of *S. inconspicuus*, which it closely resembles (and of which I have both sexes), the above species may be

distinguished by its being more densely punctate, the eyes less conspicuous, the femora not so thick, the tibiæ straight, the thicker and almost concolorous antennæ, and in the impressions at the base of the prothorax.

SYZETONINUS IMPRESSICOLLIS, n.sp.

♂. Subovate, shining. Above and below black; the elytra dark brownish-black, legs piceous-red, coxæ, tibiæ, and tarsi paler; antennæ reddish, the apical joint brown; palpi testaceous. Above sparingly and minutely, beneath not much more densely pubescent. Above densely and towards the base of elytra not very minutely punctate; meso- and metasternum punctate, the punctures densest at the sides and almost invisible in the middle.

Head longer than the width at the base; eyes large, prominent, the width across them a little more than that of the prothorax; antennæ slender, inserted immediately in front of the eyes, not quite reaching posterior coxæ; 1st and 4th joints each as long as 2nd-3rd combined, 3rd shortest, 4th-10th obconic, very gradually decreasing in length, 11th not much wider than the others and one and a half times as long as 10th. Prothorax transverse, rounded in front, the sides behind almost parallel, truncate at base; on each side of the middle of the base there is a large shallow elliptical oblique impression or fovea; an impression on each side stopped in the middle by a dumb-bell-shaped, almost impunctate elevation. Elytra much wider than prothorax, shoulders slightly rounded, sides almost parallel to near the apex, a shallow arcuate impression behind the base. Posterior femora hardly thicker than the others; tibiæ feebly curved, the posterior compressed, dilated towards and emarginate at apex; posterior tarsi with basal joint thrice as long as the others combined; intermediate with basal joint scarcely longer than the 5th. Length $1\frac{2}{3}$, width $\frac{3}{4}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston.

SYZETONINUS (?) VARIEGATUS, n.sp.

♂. Head black; prothorax and underside reddish-brown; posterior legs reddish, the tibiæ stained with brown, the tarsi

testaceous, posterior femora (except apex) black; base and apex of antennae reddish, the intermediate joints reddish-brown; elytra reddish-brown, the shoulders red, the apex reddish-testaceous, behind it a wavy reddish-brown fascia, and behind that a wavy fascia the colour of the apex (perhaps better described as apical third reddish-testaceous, an irregular fascia in the middle); about the middle of the elytra an irregular obscure fascia of pale hairs. Upper and lower surfaces and legs clothed with a very short pubescence. Above densely and minutely punctate, punctures most visible on the head, and only visible on the apical portion of the elytra when pubescence has been scraped away, beneath very minutely punctate.

Head twice as broad as long, the eyes very large, prominent and coarsely faceted, the width across them nearly equal to the base of the elytra, much wider than the apex of the prothorax (above they occupy about $\frac{2}{3}$ and beneath more than $\frac{2}{3}$ of the surface). Antennæ thick, reaching the middle of the elytra, 1st-3rd joints narrower than 4th-11th, these of equal width except 11th, which at its middle is slightly the widest, but pointed at apex; 1st, 4th and 11th joints about equal in length, 2nd short, 3rd very short, appearing as a minute tubercle at the base of 4th, 5th-10th obconic, equal, none of the joints transverse. Prothorax slightly longer than wide, narrowest and rounded in front, very slightly trisinuate at base; a shallow transverse depression towards the base appearing in the middle like shallow foveæ (but not visible in all lights). Elytra with the derm shining, not one and a half times as long as head and prothorax combined, shoulders prominent, a shallow oblique impression behind them; sides slightly rounded, widest at a little beyond the middle, about one and a half times as long as broad. Posterior femora thick, the basal joint of the tarsi more than twice as long as the others combined, the basal joint of the intermediate not as long as the others combined, all the tibiæ straight. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$, width $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Tamworth.

This is a very pretty little species; the reddish humeral angles are very prominent and almost as if with a small tubercle.

SYZETONINUS (?) CRASSICORNIS, n.sp.

♀. Ovate, shining. Head and prothorax black, elytra dark brownish-black, antennae red, femora brownish-red; palpi, tibiae and tarsi testaceous. Minutely pubescent above and below. Densely and not very minutely punctate above, the punctures largest on the elytra and especially towards the base; meso- and metasternum rather strongly punctured.

Head not quite as long as wide; eyes large, prominent, not quite reaching the base of the head; antennae thick, inserted considerably in front of the eyes, reaching a short distance beyond the prothorax; 1st joint as long as 11th, 2nd shorter, 3rd-4th shortest, 3rd-10th transverse, 8th-10th widely so, 11th shortly obovate, not quite as long as 9th-10th, the joints from the 4th gradually thickening. Prothorax transverse; widest at the base, where it is not much narrower than the head, strongly rounded in front; a row of large shallow irregular foveæ at base; with a very shallow, indistinct impression in the middle of the apex. Elytra convex, at the base slightly wider than head across the eyes, about one and a half times as long as head and prothorax combined, not one and a half times as long as wide, widest behind the middle, shoulders feebly rounded, no oblique impressions behind them. Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ (vix), width $\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston.

I cannot make out the legs very satisfactorily, but the posterior femora appear to be thickened towards the apex and all the tibiae straight. The antennæ are the shortest and thickest (even for a ♀) that I have seen in any species of the three allied genera.

SYZETONELLUS SORDIDUS, n.sp.

♂. Oblong-oval, subshining. Head deep black; prothorax brownish-black; elytra brownish, the base reddish-testaceous, the apex feebly tinged with testaceous; beneath piceous-brown, legs pale testaceous, posterior femora brownish, coxae and in front of them reddish; antennæ reddish-testaceous, the three apical joints brown. Elytra covered with minute pubescence, beneath the

pubescence is very minute. Above densely and minutely punctate, the punctures largest at base and smallest on the apical half of elytra (where they are only visible when the pubescence has been scraped away); meso- and metasternum with minute but distinct punctures.

Head about as long as the width at the base, between the eyes as wide as the base of elytra, at the base not wider than prothorax. Eyes prominent, coarsely faceted; antennæ inserted immediately in front of the eyes, reaching the basal third of elytra, the joints after the 4th gradually increasing in width to apex, 1st joint about twice as long as 2nd, 2nd somewhat globular, 3rd very short, 3rd-5th cylindrical, 6th-8th shortly oboconic, 9th-10th transverse, 11th conical, as long as 9th-10th combined. Prothorax transverse, base and apex rounded, sides arcuate, an irregular transverse impression in the middle; on each side of the middle of the base an oblique impression. Elytra not twice as long as head and prothorax combined, about one and a half times as long as wide, at its widest a little beyond the middle, a shallow depression near the base not reaching the sides. Posterior legs with the femora very slightly thicker than the others, tibiae dilated towards and emarginate at apex; basal joint of intermediate tarsi as long as the others combined, the claw joint as long as the two preceding it, all the tibiae straight. Length $1\frac{3}{4}$, width $\frac{3}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston.

The posterior tarsi in my specimen are entangled with the protruding genital organs, and I cannot see them very clearly.

SYZETONELLUS HUMERALIS, n.sp.

♂. Oblong-oval, shining. Head, prothorax, basal joints of antennæ and shoulders red; apical joints of antennæ brown; elytra and lower surface piceous; legs, prosternum, and palpi testaceous; eyes black. Above very minutely pubescent, densely and minutely punctate, the punctures largest towards the base of the elytra; beneath minutely pubescent, meso- and metasternum rather strongly punctate.

Head as long as the width at the base, but not the width across the eyes, these very prominent; a shallow, very indistinct impression in the middle of the base; antennæ reaching to about the middle of the elytra; 2nd-5th joints cylindric, 6th-10th obconic, 3rd shortest, 11th longest, not quite as long as 9th-10th combined; 1st-3rd narrowest, 11th widest, the others equal in length and width, none of the joints transverse. Prothorax scarcely if at all longer than wide, at its apex the width of the base of the head, at its base scarcely as wide as the width across the eyes; the apex and sides rounded, the base minutely trisinuate; on each side of the middle of the base a broad shallow fovea causing a Y-shaped elevation to appear; a transverse shallow impression in the middle not visible when viewed from above or behind. Elytra twice as long as head and prothorax combined, and about twice as long as wide, at its widest about the middle; shoulders slightly rounded, an arcuate impression behind the base. Posterior femora not much thicker than the others; all the tibiae straight, the posterior are widened towards and emarginate at apex, the first joint of its tarsi about twice as long as the others combined, the first of the intermediate is about equal or slightly less than the others combined. Length $1\frac{1}{2}$, width $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston.

C U R C U L I O N I D A E.

METHYPORA PARALLELA, n.sp.

Narrow, parallel-sided, as deep as wide. The derm dark reddish-brown, of the elytra dark red. Densely covered all over with small round scales; on the rostrum, anterior portion of head, three longitudinal lines on prothorax, an irregular fascia near the base, the apex and sides of elytra, lower surface, and the legs they are of a beautiful shining golden colour, with an occasional greenish tinge; the rest of the scales are dirty brown, except on the scutellum, where they are white. Forehead, apex of rostrum, apex (and disk sparsely) of elytra and tibiae with short recurved setæ. Head and rostrum densely and minutely punctate;

prothorax and elytra densely and very coarsely punctate (or foveate) in rows, punctures partially concealed by the scales.

Rostrum shallowly sulcate, as long as the rest of the head and not much narrower; antennæ as in *M. postica*. Prothorax scarcely as long as entire head and very slightly wider, cylindrical, truncate at base and apex; scutellum small, narrow. Elytra emarginate at base, towards the apex declivous, each minutely produced at apex. Legs rather short, femora scarcely thickened, anterior tibiæ curved, spurred at apex. Length (rost. excl.) 4, width $\frac{2}{3}$ mm.

Hab.—Gosford.

I have another specimen which differs in being much more soberly coloured, the scales above being of a dirty ashen colour, except on scutellum (where they are white), and before posterior declivity (where they are pale silvery green); beneath the scales are of an obscure pale green.

I think I am right in referring this species to *Methypora*, though its narrow, parallel outline gives it a very different appearance from *M. postica*. The derm (and punctures to a certain extent) cannot be seen till the scales have been scraped away, and I am afraid to touch either of my specimens beneath.

RHAMPHUS ACACIÆ, n.sp.

Short, shining, subdepressed, broadest near apex of elytra. Black; tarsi somewhat paler, antennæ pale testaceous, club pieous (its apex sometimes reddish), apex of rostrum tinged with red. Antennæ minutely pubescent, legs and abdominal segments with sparse whitish hairs. Head densely and strongly punctate, the rostrum with a few elongate punctures, prothorax densely and minutely punctate, and with large round punctures; scutellum round, minutely punctate; elytra striate-punctate, punctures strong, striae very shallow, interstices feebly wrinkled; metasternum coarsely punctured; femora punctate above, strigose beneath, posterior very thick; posterior tibiæ with a number of obtuse spurs at apex. Length $1\frac{1}{4}$ (vix), width $\frac{1}{3}\text{--}\frac{2}{5}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston (Lea); Armidale (Mr. D. McDonald).

The males are somewhat narrower than females. Notwithstanding their small size I have seen specimens of this species leap 7 or 8 inches; when beaten into an umbrella on a sunny day they are very difficult to capture. I have obtained them only from the flowers of *Acacia decurrens*. The size of this species will at once distinguish it from *R. australis* and *R. distinguendus*.

PROTOPALUS INSIGNICORNIS, n.sp.

♂. Black, subopaque. The eyes, antennae, sides of the elytra, and a few small patches on the disk shining. Densely and extremely minutely punctate all over.

Head sparsely covered with small oval testaceous scales; a deep elongate fovea between the eyes. Rostrum with scales like the head, but at the sides and beneath paler and more elongate; narrowing from about the middle, then dilated at the muzzle, which is moderately strongly but shallowly punctate, and with an elongate depression down its middle; scrobes shallow; lower surface with three minutely tuberculate ridges, the inner one continuous from apex to near the base, the two outer about half-way, with irregular depressions between them. Antennæ sparsely covered with short yellowish hairs or setæ; the scape about one-third longer than the head and rostrum, and not quite the length of the funiculus, slender but swollen at the apex; funiculus with the 1st joint slender, slightly swollen at apex, 2nd longer, much swollen at the apex, the two combined not quite as long as the scape, the other joints thick, the 3rd not quite as long as the swollen portion of the 2nd, 4th-7th short, transverse, pubescent; the 5th, 6th, and especially the 7th throw out long grey hairs beneath which reach back to the 2nd joint, club irregularly conical, pubescent, its joints feebly marked. Prothorax sparsely covered with short oval testaceous scales; along and on each side of the median line at the base with a number of whitish elongate scales; rostral groove with a few pale scales; transverse, broadest behind, with small rounded setose tubercles all over, the tubercles

smallest at the sides, beneath and in front; a sharp ridge rising in the centre and continuous to the apex, beside it there are no tubercles, but a few punctures. Scutellum small, quadrate, transversely depressed at the base. Elytra triangular in form, deeper than wide, bisinuate at base, humeral angles prominent, a strong tubercle on each elytron equidistant from suture and base; striate-punctate, the punctures large and round, largest and rather square at the sides, smallest at the apex; the suture near the base and till about one-third from the apex strongly humped and tuberculate, and with long black hairs rising from it, at front and back with shorter whitish hairs; on each side of it on the second intersticie a bundle of long whitish hairs forming with the posterior one of the hump a small triangle, in all of them a few white scales beneath, also some small patches of whitish scales apically; on the second intersticie at a little more than one-third from the base a number of stout setæ; the whole surface is sparsely covered with small oval scales, ranging in colour from testaceous to sooty-black; the sides (which are precipitous) less densely than on the disk and apex. On lower surface, at the sides sparsely covered with testaceous scales, much smaller and darker in the middle; the excavation in the mesosternum fringed with long whitish scales. Legs long, sparsely covered with short setæ; the anterior femora about as long as the rostrum, the others shorter, all of them beneath with a low but sharply terminating ridge; tibiæ with two minute spurs at the inward apex; tarsi setose, the claw-joint with a few small hairs, the 3rd densely spongiosa, 2nd and 1st curled over at their apices so as to leave a funnel between them. Length from eyes to apex of elytra 18, rostrum 10, scape 15, first joint of funiculus $5\frac{1}{2}$, second $6\frac{1}{2}$ mm. Width across humeral angles 8, muzzle 2 mm. Depth beneath hump 9 mm.

♀. Differs from ♂ in having the rostrum shorter, not so suddenly or strongly dilated at the apex, and with stronger punctures; the scape is not so long, the funiculus with the 1st joint much shorter than the 2nd; the club only densely pubescent, without the bunches of hairs on the 5th to 7th joints. The elytra are not so triangular, the sutural hump is less prominent,

without the long hairs, the triangle of white hairs feebly marked, &c., &c. Length 15, rostrum $5\frac{1}{2}$, scape $2\frac{1}{2}$, first joint of funiculus $\frac{1}{3}$, second 1 mm. Width $7\frac{3}{4}$, muzzle 1 mm. Depth $7\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

I have a pair (obtained *in copula*) of this marvellous beetle, which I found on a fallen log on the Tweed River; it also occurs in Southern Queensland.

The extraordinary antennæ of the male will at once distinguish it from its congeners; it comes closest to *P. cristatus*, Pasc.

CHRYSOMELIDÆ.

POLYOPTILUS IRREGULARIS, n.sp.

Elongate, convex, shining. Brownish-red; legs and antennæ paler, lower surface and coxae darker, eyes black. Lower surface, antennæ (except basal joint) and legs with very minute pubescence.

Head trigonal from in front of the eyes, cylindrical behind; densely punctate above, beneath less densely and deeply; antennæ slender, reaching to apical third of elytra; 1st joint thick, as long as 2nd-3rd, 3rd one and a half times as long as 2nd, 4th-11th cylindrical, very gradually increasing in length and decreasing in width, 11th not one and a half times as long as 4th. Prothorax longer than wide, truncate at base and apex (where it is darkest), at its widest near the apex, about as long as the head and a little wider than across the eyes; less densely and more irregularly punctate than the head, several shallow depressions near the base. Scutellum triangular, punctate, depressed in the middle. Elytra about twice as wide and about thrice as long as prothorax, striate-punctate, both striae and punctures very irregular, especially so towards apex; interstices sparsely and irregularly punctate; sides parallel to near the apex; shoulders slightly rounded, prominent, depressed and irregularly punctate at their sides inwardly. Beneath very densely and extremely minutely punctate, the punctures largest about the coxae and apex of mesosternum; metasternum deeply sulcate. Legs subequal in length, the inter-

mediate shortest; femora (especially posterior) stout, the posterior ridged beneath and near the apex with a short and very sharp spur concealed by the tibiae when folded; tibiae widening to apex, curved; tarsi spongiouse beneath. Length 9, width $3\frac{1}{2}$ mm.

Hab.—Galston (Mr. S. Dumbrell).

GALLERUCELLA McDONALDI, n.sp.

Head above, apex of femora, tibiae and tarsi black; pronotum and elytra testaceous-brown, lower surface and base of femora dark red; above clothed with a short soft yellowish pubescence, beneath more sparsely clothed; antennæ, base of femora, tibiae and tarsi with a short whitish pubescence; 3rd tarsal joint densely covered beneath with yellowish setæ.

Head coarsely and deeply punctured, except beneath; median line very distinct, a transverse line between the eyes; antennæ inserted close to the median line and level with the front of the eyes, not quite extending to the middle of the elytra, 2nd joint half as long as 1st and 3rd, 3rd-7th gradually increasing, 8th-11th gradually decreasing in length. Prothorax broadly transverse, truncate at base and apex, widest in front of the middle, the anterior angles slightly produced, the posterior produced obliquely forward and pointed; coarsely and densely punctate, except at the apex, largely depressed in the middle, the front and sides from about the middle being raised and marking the depression. Scutellum minutely punctate, about as long as its width at the base, narrower at the apex where it is truncate. Elytra densely punctate, but not coarsely as the prothorax, the sides gradually increasing in width to beyond the middle; seen from above with the naked eye apparently covered with a series of minute tubercles. Beneath scarcely punctate; a broad, shallow depression on each side of the abdominal segments, the penultimate segment in the male slightly incised in the middle. Length 6-8, width 3-4 mm.

Hab.—Armidale.

This species may be readily distinguished from *G. australis* and *semipullata* (if these are to be recognised as distinct) by its smaller size, different coloration, denser and coarser puncturation, differently shaped scutellum, prothorax, &c.

I first received a specimen of this pretty little species from Mr. Duncan McDonald, from whom I have obtained many interesting specimens; subsequently I obtained larvæ, as well as imagines, feeding on the Eucalyptus Mistletoe (*Loranthus* sp.); the larva is smoother, more elongate and less hairy than that of *G. australis*.